

# The Vinton Record.



WHITE MEN SHALL RULE AMERICA.

McARTHUR, OHIO:  
THURSDAY, -- JUNE 21, 1866

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

[Election Day, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.]

For Secretary of State,  
**GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVRE,**  
of Shelby County.

For Supreme Judge,  
**THOMAS M. KEY,**  
of Hamilton County.

For Member Board of Public Works,  
**WILLIAM LARWILL,**  
of Ashland County.

Platform Adopted at the Democratic State Convention, Held at Columbus on the 24th day of May, 1866.

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio will adhere in the present and in the future, as in the past, with unflinching fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle of American Democracy; and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the Government; and especially of equal taxation, and of representation of all States subject to taxation.

2. Resolved, That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of all their rights within the Federal Union under the Constitution; and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end; and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld, unless on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union, and of negro political and civil equality enforced by the Federal Government.

3. Resolved, That for the purposes above set forth, we will cordially co-operate in public meetings, conventions and at the polls, with all men, without reference to past party positions, who honestly and by their acts and votes, as well as by their professions, support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Vinton County, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last Democratic County Convention of this county, held at McArthur, on the 21st day of August, 1865, declaring--

"That the candidates at the next annual County Convention be nominated by a Delegate Convention."

Do hereby call a Delegate County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in McArthur, on

Monday, July 30th, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the following county offices, to be voted for on the second Tuesday of October next, to wit:

- One Auditor;
- One Treasurer;
- One Clerk;
- One Probate Judge;
- One Sheriff;
- One Coroner, and
- One County Commissioner.

The Democracy of the several Townships will therefore meet at the several places of holding elections therein, on Saturday, July 28th, 1866, between the hours of two and five P. M., and elect delegates to said Convention.

The rate of representation is one delegate for every 25 votes cast for Gen. G. W. Morgan, for Governor, at the last October election, and one delegate for each fraction over twelve votes.

The following is the number of Delegates to which the several Townships are respectively entitled, viz:

Eagle	3	Elk	8
Brown	4	Vinton	4
Swan	3	Madison	5
Jackson	4	Clinton	6
Richland	8	Harrison	3
Wilkesville	4	Knox	2

The Convention will also appoint Delegates to the Congressional and Judicial Conventions, unless further notice is given. By order of the Committee.

D. B. SHIVEL, Sec'y.

**The Nebraska Election.**  
This Territory, which is about to become a State, has done gloriously at the late election. An Omaha correspondent of the New York Express, writing under date of June 6, says:

"Returns of the election not all in, but enough to show that 'State' has carried; that probably Morton (Democrat) and the whole ticket is elected, and that the Legislature is about equal. When it is remembered that this has been an Abolition Territory, and the last Delegate was elected over Miller (Democrat) two years ago, by about 1,000 majority, you can appreciate the wonderful change of sentiment."

## The Conservative Republicans Moving - They Can't Swallow Sambo.

We have been frequently asked, since the Radicals in Congress have so completely developed the "cloven hoof" and come out for negro suffrage and negro equality, our opinion as regarded the future organization of the Republican party--whether the Conservative portion of that party, (which we have reason to believe constitutes a very considerable number thereof,) will adhere to the Radicals and vote their men and measures! To this question we were unable, until now, to give any very definite answer. At Hamilton, Butler co., on Saturday last, the Conservative Republicans held a mass convention, on which occasion Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who is well known as one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, delivered a stirring speech in which he counseled the cutting loose from the Radicals, and the organization of a separate wing of the Republican party, whose principal question at issue should be unwavering opposition to negro suffrage and the Radicals generally.

This, to say the least, looks like a row in the Republican camp, that needs but the Convention of the leading members of that party which is soon to come off at Columbus, to bring about an open rupture and grand smash-up of the Abolition organization in this State at least.

In speaking of the meeting at Hamilton, the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"We should not be faithful chroniclers of political events if we omitted to publish the proceedings of the conservative Republicans of Butler county, at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday last. They mark the great difference of sentiment which prevails at this time in the ranks of the dominant party. The speaker on the occasion--Hon. Lewis D. Campbell--is well known as one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, and is distinguished for his long experience in public offices, and for his ability and sagacity. He has lately been appointed by the President as Minister to Mexico, and confirmed by a unanimous vote, with a single exception, of the radical United States Senate. The conflicting views of the radical and conservative Republicans will be strongly manifested at the State Convention which meets at Columbus to-morrow. The party wire-workers may seek to fix up matters by an ambiguous and dodging platform, but it will not avail. The earnest Radicals are for negro suffrage, and the Conservatives are against it, and the issue is bound to be made in the election."

## The Democratic Candidate for Secretary of State.

That bitter, but sprightly Radical paper, the Mac-a-cheek Press, is not pleased with the low personal assaults which some of its contemporaries have made upon LeFevre, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. It says:

"We have been long enough in political life to learn that personal abuse is damaging only to the party that indulges in it. It sometimes creates sympathy in quarters least expected, and always excites the combative, without adequate return. We thought this while reading a violent attack, in a good Republican paper, upon the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State. Had the author of the article been assured of his facts, it would have been more sensible to have suppressed the charge. \* \*

"As a soldier, we know that he was a brave man and efficient officer; and it is to the credit of our organization that, recognizing these noble qualities, and disregarding his political errors, our Republican administration gave him high promotion."

The Press then copies the complimentary notices of General LeFevre from Generals Crittenden and Rosecranz.

## The Ironing of Jefferson Davis.

It was reported about a year ago that Jefferson Davis had been put in irons at Fortress Monroe. The outrage was so monstrous, the disgrace upon the country so great, that it was not generally believed. It was too true, however, as the extract from the diary of the Post Surgeon of Fortress Monroe proves. It was as unnecessary as it was cruel, and condigns all those who had anything to do with it to eternal infamy. [Cin. Enq.]

## THE NEWS.

Colonel O'Neill, the Fenian, is only twenty-five years of age.

Gold closed last evening in New York at 153.

The Canadians intend keeping 3,000 troops on the frontier.

Italy will commence hostilities as soon as they are commenced in Germany.

A number of Southern United States officers are resigning, because the Government requires them to take the test-oath.

The Fenians are outwardly quiet, but they are still holding secret meetings in New York.

The Austrians were concentrating at Altona. This is regarded as the virtual commencement of the war.

The damages done to the Lower Canada places, on the border, by the Fenians, will be fifty thousand dollars, it is said.

By the falling of a heavy floor in Louisville, yesterday, two young ladies lost their lives.

There is to be a new evening paper in Philadelphia, called the Express. It will support President Johnson.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners has again been continued. It is stated that they will be severely dealt with.

About 2,000 Fenians left Buffalo on Thursday night last, for their homes in the West and the South.

More cases of cholera are reported in New York and Brooklyn, and the public are beginning to be alarmed.

The mother of Senator Sumner died at her residence in Boston, on the 15th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Colonel Seaton, of the National Intelligence, died in Washington City, on the 17th inst.

There are more Americans visiting Europe now, than at any period heretofore, and vessels now leaving New York harbor are crowded.

The People of North Louisiana have appealed for relief, on account of the floods that have swept away their crops and provisions.

The death of General Lewis Cass is officially announced by the Secretary of State, and the Government Departments will be closed in observance of the event.

Judge Hill, of the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi, has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional.

The cholera in this country appears to have had no effect upon emigration. The number of emigrants for the month of May is reported at 17,640 against 18,738 same month last year.

It is said that Austria will regard the departure of the Prussian Minister from Frankfurt, the seat of the Federal Diet, as the signal for the commencement of hostilities.

The Fourth Ward, (Indianapolis) on the 17th inst., elected a Democratic candidate for Council, by one hundred and fifty-four majority. A decided change since the last election.

Generals Sweeney, Spear and Mahan continue their residence at St. Albans, but the dispatches are silent at what they propose to do. It is known, however, that the Fenian Senate are at present holding a secret council of war in New York.

Samuel N. Pike has begun the erection of his new opera-house, in New York, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. It is expected to cost five hundred thousand dollars, and to be the finest in the country.

Orders have been issued in Canada commanding the previous orders calling the volunteers back from the frontier. The cause is owing to the introduction of resolutions in Congress looking to the repeal of the neutrality laws.

Judge Ballard, on yesterday, rendered a decision in the Isham Henderson habeas corpus case, in which he decided that the military had no jurisdiction in his case, and that his arrest and detention was illegal and unlawful. The Court thereupon ordered his discharge.

The Enquirer of yesterday says: Our dispatch from Columbus states that the Republicans are swarming thither to attend the Convention in the Capital to-day. The Radicals are in the majority, and will adopt in their Platform the Radical doctrines of Thad. Stevens & Co.

According to the new postal law just approved by the President, prepaid and free letters are to be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one office to another, and returned dead-letters are to be returned to the writers thereof free of postage.

The radical Republicans held a mass-meeting at Indianapolis on Tuesday night. The crowd was composed of all colors and sexes. The speech of the evening was made by Governor Morton. He favored all the radical measures adopted by Congress, and denounced the restoration policy of the President.

In Canada everything is quiet, and the Government is preparing to recall the volunteers. It is believed that the United States Government will take care of the Fenians on this side of their frontier. It is also stated that the authorities will not hang the Fenian prisoners now in their custody, but will treat them magnanimously.

A deceased Chief Justice once addressed a jury in the following model speech: "Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses incredible; and the plaintiffs and defendants are both such bad characters that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

Bulwer says: "Female friendship is to a man the bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his existence. To his mental culture it is invaluable; without it all his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world."

## FROM COLUMBUS.

The Day Before the Convention.

CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATES PRESENT IN COLUMBUS.

THE RADICALS HAVE THEIR SIDE TRACK.

Johnson Denounced!

PROBABLE CANDIDATES ON THE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

COLUMBUS, June 19, 1866.

The Abolition State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, promises to be large in the number of the shoals of Brigadiers and Government office-holders, and may be taken as an indication that no distinguished personages are present; but the number of second rate politicians is unusually large. From present appearances, the extreme Radicals have the inside track on everything, the Conservatives being few in number and weak in resolution. The platform will endorse the Senate report on reconstruction, and while dodging a direct issue with President Johnson, will endeavor to reconcile diverse opinions in this State.

The Radicals here to-night are bitter in their denunciations of Johnson, Lew. Campbell, and all of that class of politicians.

William Harry Smith will be the candidate for Secretary of State, notwithstanding a bitter opposition.

A Convention of National Bank officers is being held in this city, in connection with the Abolition State Convention. About one hundred and fifty representatives of the National Banks are now in the city, consulting about something of which outsiders know nothing, but it is hinted that they are to arrange about the funds for the present campaign, and look to their own interests in the convention of Wednesday.

## ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

Objections to the Bill Passed by the President.

Two questions arise, viz: whether the privileges the bill would confer should be granted to any person or persons, and secondly, whether, if unobjectionable in other respects, they should be confined upon a corporation.

The public domain is a trust set apart and held for the general welfare, upon principles of equal justice, and not to be bestowed as special privileges on every class. The proper rights for the disposal of the public land have, from the earliest period, been the subject of earnest inquiry, grave discussion and deliberate judgment. The purpose of direct revenue was the first object, and this was attained by public sale to the highest bidder, and subsequently by the right of private purchase at a fixed minimum.

It was soon discovered that the surest and most speedy means of promoting the wealth and prosperity of the country was by encouraging actual settlement and occupation; and hence a system of pre-emption rights, resulting most beneficially in all the Western Territories. By progressive steps it has advanced to the homestead principle, securing to every head of a family, widow and single man, 21 years of age, and every soldier who has borne arms for his country, a landed estate, sufficient, with industry, for the purpose of independent support. Without tracing the system of pre-emption laws through the several stages, it is sufficient to observe that it has certain just and plain principles firmly established in all our legislation. The object of the laws is to encourage the expansion of our population and development of our agricultural interests, and hence they have been invariably restricted to settlers.

Actual residence and cultivation are made indispensable conditions, and to guard the privilege from the abuses of speculation or monopoly the law is rigid as to the mode of establishing claims by adequate testimony, with penalties for perjury. Mining, trading, or any pursuit other than culture of the soil, is interdicted, the mineral trade being expressly excluded from pre-emption privilege, excepting those containing coal, which, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, are restricted to individuals in actual possession, and commence with an enhanced minimum of twenty dollars per acre.

For a quarter of a century the quantity of land subject to agricultural pre-emption has been limited so as not to exceed a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres; and, further, to guard against monopoly, the privilege of pre-emption is not allowed to any person who owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State

or Territory in the United States; nor is any person entitled to more than a pre-emption right; nor is it extended to land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. The time of payment for pre-empted lands is not extended beyond twelve months, within which time the minimum price must be paid.

Where the settlement is upon unfruitful territory, the time for payment is limited to the day of public offering designated by the proclamation of the President; while to prevent depreciation of the land by waste or destruction of what may constitute as value, penal enactments have been made for the punishment of persons depredating on public timber. Now, supposing the New York and Montana Iron Manufacturing Company to be entitled to all the pre-emption rights which it has been found expedient to bestow on natural persons, it will be seen that the privileges conferred by the bill in question are in direct conflict with every principle heretofore observed in respect to the disposal of the public lands.

The bill confers pre-emption rights to mineral lands, which, excepting coal lands, at any enhanced minimum, have heretofore, as a general principle, been carefully excluded from pre-emption. The object of the company is not to cultivate the soil or to promote agriculture, but is for the sole purpose of mining and manufacturing iron. The company is not limited like ordinary pre-emptors to one pre-emption claim of a quarter section, but may pre-empt two bodies of land, amounting in the aggregate to twenty sections, containing 12,800 acres, or eighty ordinary pre-emption rights. The timber is not protected, but the contrary.

Before the consummation of the title the company are allowed to consume whatever may be necessary in the erection of buildings and the business of manufacturing iron. For these special privileges in contravention of the land policy of so many years the company are required to pay only the minimum price of one hundred and twenty-five per acre, or one-sixteenth of the minimum, and are granted a credit of two years' or twice the time allowed ordinary pre-emptors of offered land.

Nor is this all. The pre-emption right in question covers three sections of land containing iron-ore and coal. The act passed on the 1st of July, 1864, made it lawful for the President to cause tracts embracing coal or coal fields, to be offered at public sale, in suitable legal subdivisions, to the highest bidder, after public notice, of not less than three months, at a minimum price of \$20 per acre, and any not thus disposed of were to be liable to private entry at said minimum.

A Soldier Vindicates his Chief.

We take the following from the Commercial of Sunday:

GENERAL LEFEVRE.

SIDNEY, O., June 16.

To the Editor of the Commercial: Seeing an attack upon the military career of General Benjamin LeFevre, Copperhead candidate for Secretary of State, I desire, in justice to a soldier and comrade, with whom I served three years, to make the following statement:

He was mustered as Adjutant of the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in July, 1862, and served with his regiment in all the marches, fights and skirmishes until after the engagement at Dallas, in June, 1864, with the exception of thirty days after the battle of Stone River. At the battle of Stone River, he, with the regiment, brigade and division, was driven across Stone River. As soon as we were reinforced and able to take possession of the field, he was among the first to look after our wounded.

After they were all removed from the field, he, with the Lieutenant-Colonel, went to the field-hospital to render such services as they could. Immediately after the battle, upon recommendation of his superior officers, he was promoted from Adjutant to Major, and presented with a sword by the regiment. He was at the battle of Chickamauga, the storming of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold, and commanded his regiment in the fight before Dalton, in February 1864. He was at Rockyface Ridge, Resaca and Dalton; after which he went home sick. He returned to his regiment in October, at Rome, Georgia. Being unable to march, he was sent to Chattanooga, where he was assigned to light duty. He next joined his regiment in April, 1865, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and remained in command until we arrived at Raleigh, North Carolina. Shortly after the rebel General Johnston surrendered, he was tak-

en dangerously ill and remained so for some time. He next joined his command at Salisbury, North Carolina, and was assigned, as Judge Advocate of the Military Court, on which duty he remained until ordered home in June, 1865.

I do not expect to support General LeFevre in the coming campaign, but desire, as a soldier and comrade, to do him justice. I sincerely hope some gallant soldier will be nominated as our candidate for Secretary of State.

LATE CAPT. 99TH AND 60TH O.V.I.

## Political Hyenas--Outrage Upon the Dead.

[From the Dayton Empire.]

We are both amazed and grieved to learn that the grave of the lamented Bollmeyer, in Woodland Cemetery, has been desecrated and outraged by the removal of the marble slab which marked the resting-place of the honored dead. By whom the outrage was perpetrated, we are not definitely advised. We may state, however, as a matter of public information, that Mrs. Bollmeyer, the widow of the deceased, and by whom the stone had been placed at the grave of her departed husband, was officially notified, a few days ago, by the officers of the Cemetery Association, that the tombstone must be removed. She peremptorily declined to comply with this strange and unnatural demand, and so informed them. Friends of hers, who visited the Cemetery a day or two since, observed that the stone had been carefully removed, but by whom, or where it was taken, still remains a mystery.

The marble slab, thus clandestinely removed, contained the following inscription, which, though true to the letter, appears to have been offensive to some "intensely loyal" citizens:

"FELL BY THE HAND OF AN ASSASSIN, A MARTYR TO THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS."

That such a deed should transpire in a community like ours--where all had a right to believe that the repose of the dead would remain undisturbed--is something that surpasses all our ideas of right, justice, or the dictates of common humanity. We do not feel like giving full utterance to our sentiments on a matter like this just now, and therefore shall defer more extended comments until another occasion. In the meantime, we shall see whether there is any attempt made to defend or apologize for this daring and inhuman outrage upon the resting-place of the dead, and the holiest affections of the living.

## New Advertisements.

To the People of Vinton County!

Jay's Champion Loom.

PATENTED AUGUST 22, 1865.

Loom Complete for \$50.

I AM exclusive owner of the right to manufacture and sell the above Loom in Vinton County. Specimens can be seen at all times at the residence of James Robbins, one mile east of McArthur. I purchased this loom in March last and immediately constructed one, which has given the most complete satisfaction. Persons having weaving to do, will consult their own interests by calling and seeing this loom, and examining specimens of its production. It will weave Satinets, Cadmoors, Billed Customers, Four-leaf Jeans, Blanket Twills, Plain Cloth, Seamless Sacks, &c. The capacity of this loom, for ease of operation, speed, &c., is equal, if not superior to any yet invented. It only needs to be seen to recommend itself. n23w5 JOHN ROBBINS.

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Photographers and others ordering goods of E. & H. T. will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. (June 21, 1866.)

BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.